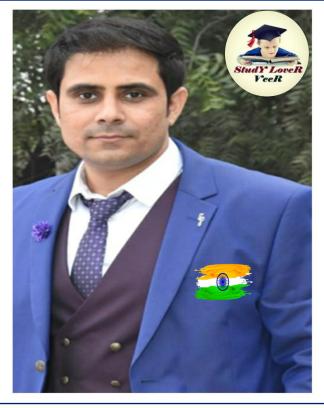
THE HINDU

भारत को पड़ोस से बड़ा खतरा

INA by VeeR

बांग्लादेश पहुंची चीन की नेवी

14 Oct 2024

बांग्लादेश पहुंची
चीन की नेवी

बांग्लादेश में तख्तापलट के बाद बदलती स्थिति और भारत के लिए चिंताएं

1. **तख्तापलट के बाद राजनीतिक बदलाव**
   - बांग्लादेश में अगस्त 2024 में तख्तापलट हुआ, जिसके बाद एक अंतरिम सरकार सत्ता में आई।
   - इस घटना के बाद बांग्लादेश का भारत के प्रति रुख बदल रहा है, और देश अब भारत-विरोधी होता दिखाई दे रहा है।
2. **हिंदू समुदाय पर अत्याचार**
   - तख्तापलट के बाद बांग्लादेश में हिंदू अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय पर अत्याचार की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है, जो एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है।
   - इससे भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंधों में तनाव बढ़ने की संभावना है।

3. **चीन की नौसेना का बांग्लादेश में आगमन**
   - तख्तापलट के बाद, चीनी नौसेना का बेड़ा बांग्लादेश के चटगांव बंदरगाह पर पहुंचा।
   - यह चीनी नौसेना का तख्तापलट के बाद बांग्लादेश में पहला दौरा था, जो चीन-बांग्लादेश सैन्य और रणनीतिक सहयोग को दर्शाता है।
4. **चीन-बांग्लादेश के मजबूत होते संबंध**
   - चीन के राजदूत याओ वेन ने कहा कि बांग्लादेश में राजनीतिक बदलाव के बावजूद चीन-बांग्लादेश संबंधों में कोई रुकावट नहीं आएगी।
   - चीन और बांग्लादेश "बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव" और अन्य क्षेत्रों में सहयोग को और गहरा करने की दिशा में काम करेंगे।

5. **सुरक्षा और नौसैनिक सहयोग**

- चीनी और बांग्लादेशी नौसेना अधिकारियों ने समुद्री और सुरक्षा सहयोग को मजबूत करने पर चर्चा की।
- चीन-बांग्लादेश नौसैनिक सहयोग से भारत की सुरक्षा चिंताएं बढ़ सकती हैं, विशेष रूप से बंगाल की खाड़ी क्षेत्र में।

6. **चटगांव बंदरगाह का निर्माण**

- बांग्लादेश, चीन की मदद से चटगांव में एक आधुनिक बंदरगाह का निर्माण कर रहा है, जिसमें पनडुब्बियों और युद्धपोतों को ठहरने की सुविधा होगी।
- यह बंदरगाह क्षेत्रीय सुरक्षा संतुलन पर प्रभाव डाल सकता है और भारत के लिए एक रणनीतिक चुनौती बन सकता है।

#SLVArmy

🌷अपने आप को विकसित करें, याद रखें गति और विकास जिंदा इंसान की निशानी है 🌷

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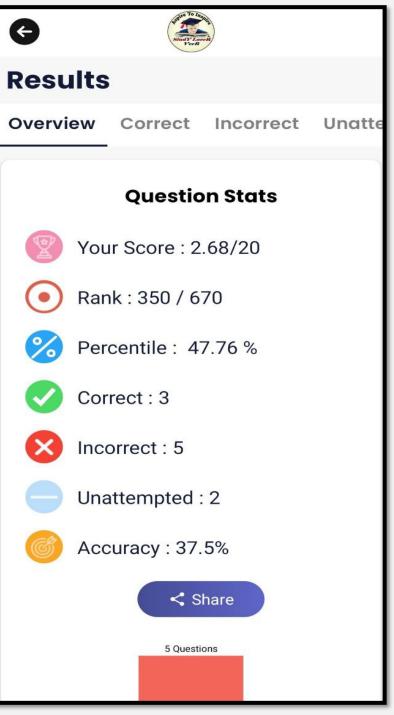
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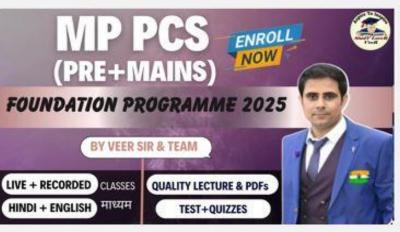
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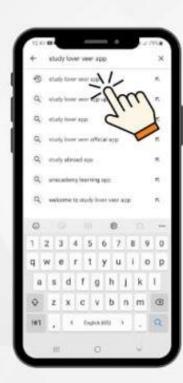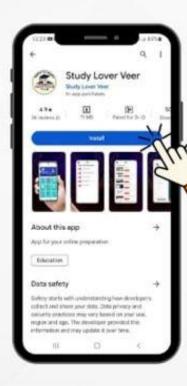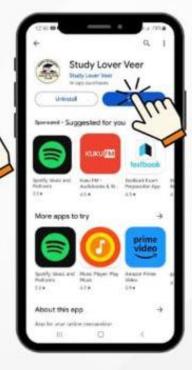
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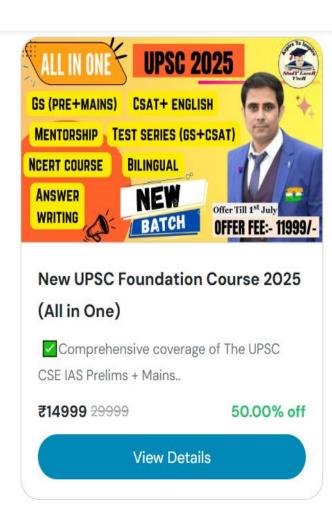
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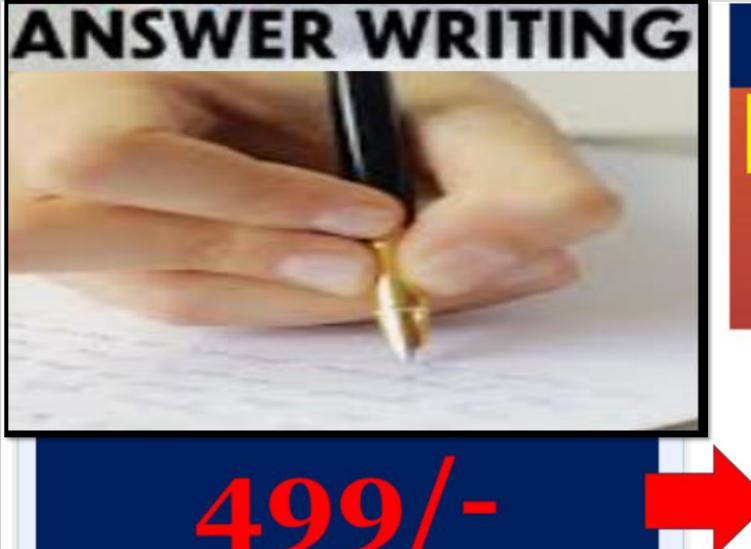
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Nicaragua

Nicaragua breaks diplomatic ties with Israel amid ongoing Gaza war

In a largely symbolic move, the Ortega government condemned Israel's leaders as 'fascist' and 'genocidal' over Gaza war.

88°
86°
84°
82°
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14°
12°
10°
CARIBBEAN SEA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
Santa Ana
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
Waspam
Puerto Cabezas
Rosita
Ocotal
Somoto
NICARAGUA
Estelí
Matagalpa
Puerto Morazán
Chinandega
León
Esquipulas
Boaco
Tasbapauni
Managua
Masaya
Juigalpa
Rama
Bluefields
Jinotepe
Granada
Nandaime
Rivas
San Juan del Sur
San Carlos
San Juan del Norte
PACIFIC OCEAN
COSTA RICA
San José
0 50 100 mi
0 80 160 km

Nicaragua, set between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, is a Central American nation known for its dramatic terrain of lakes, volcanoes and beaches. Vast Lake Managua and the iconic stratovolcano Momotombo sit north of the capital Managua. To its south is Granada, noted for its Spanish colonial architecture and an archipelago of navigable islets rich in tropical bird life.

- ❖ Capital: Managua
- ❖ Currency: Nicaraguan Córdoba
- ❖ President: Daniel Ortega
- ❖ Official language: Spanish
- ❖ Continent: North America

प्रशांत महासागर और कैरिबियन सागर के बीच स्थित निकारागुआ एक मध्य अमेरिकी राष्ट्र है जो झीलों, ज्वालामुखियों और समुद्र तटों के अपने नाटकीय भूभाग के लिए जाना जाता है। विशाल झील मानागुआ और प्रतिष्ठित स्ट्रेटोवोलकैनो मोमोटोम्बो राजधानी मानागुआ के उत्तर में स्थित हैं। इसके दक्षिण में ग्रेनेडा है, जो अपनी स्पेनिश औपनिवेशिक वास्तुकला और उष्णकटिबंधीय पक्षी जीवन से समृद्ध नौगम्य टापुओं के द्वीपसमूह के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।

- ❖ राजधानी: मानागुआ
- ❖ मुद्रा: निकारागुआन कॉर्डोबा
- ❖ राष्ट्रपति: डैनियल ऑर्टेगा
- ❖ आधिकारिक भाषा: स्पेनिश
- ❖ महाद्वीप: उत्तरी अमेरिका

PERSON IN NE
PIN

King Charles will not oppose Australian republic bid

British republican group Republic, is in Australia to protest against the monarchy during the King's visit.

Charles III is King of the United Kingdom and the 14 other Commonwealth realms. Charles was born in Buckingham Palace during the reign of his maternal grandfather, King George VI, and became heir apparent when his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, acceded to the throne in 1952.

चार्ल्स तृतीय यूनाइटेड किंगडम और 14 अन्य राष्ट्रमंडल क्षेत्रों के राजा हैं। चार्ल्स का जन्म बकिंघम पैलेस में उनके नाना, किंग जॉर्ज VI के शासनकाल के दौरान हुआ था, और 1952 में उनकी माँ, महारानी एलिजाबेथ द्वितीय के सिंहासन पर बैठने के बाद वे उत्तराधिकारी बने।

October
2024
S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31
Important Days

World Standards Day

- **Observed on**: 14 October 2024
- **Aim**: To raise awareness among the regulators, industry, and consumers to show the importance of standardization to the global economy.
- **Theme:** Shared vision for a better world: Spotlight on SDG9

विश्व मानक दिवस

- **मनाया जाता** : 14 अक्टूबर 2023
- **उद्देश्य:** वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में मानकीकरण के महत्व को दर्शाने के लिए नियामकों, उद्योग और उपभोक्ताओं के बीच जागरूकता बढ़ाना।
- **थीम:** बेहतर विश्व के लिए साझा दृष्टिकोण: एसडीजी9 पर प्रकाश डाला गया

Israeli tanks ram gate of UN peace mission in Lebanon

Prime Minister Netanyahu, in a video message to UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, says the 'time has come' to withdraw UNIFIL from 'Hezbollah strongholds and from the combat zones'

Dinakar Peri
NEW DELHI

Israel Defence Forces (IDF) tanks destroyed the main gate of a facility of the UN peacekeeping forces at Ramyah in south Lebanon on Sunday, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) said. The UN forces are coming under attack for the fourth consecutive day.

Smoke that entered the camp following several rounds fired nearby left 15 peacekeepers with skin irritation and gastrointestinal reactions, UNIFIL said. IDF soldiers also stopped a critical logistical movement on Saturday, it said.

An Israeli tank entering Lebanon at Naqoura. UN peacekeepers say tanks broke through a gate to enter a Blue Helmet position. AFP

In a video message to UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu made an "appeal" that the "time has come" to withdraw UNIFIL from "Hezbollah strongholds and from the combat zones". "Mr. Secretary-General, get the UNIFIL forces out of harm's way. It should be done right now, immediately," he said. "Your refusal to evacuate UNIFIL soldiers has turned them into hostages of Hezbollah. This endangers both them and the lives of our soldiers," he said.

Early on Sunday, peacekeepers at a UN position in Ramyah observed three platoons of IDF soldiers crossing the Blue Line into Lebanon, UNIFIL said, and around 4.30 a.m., while peacekeepers were in shelters, two IDF Merkava tanks destroyed the position's main gate and forcibly entered the position.

The IDF said the tank entered the premises as its troops faced a barrage of anti-tank missiles in southern Lebanon and that a smoke screen was used to provide cover for the evacuation of injured soldiers. "Throughout the entirety of the incident, no danger was posed to UNIFIL forces by the IDF activity," IDF said, adding its soldiers maintained coordination with UNIFIL throughout.

There are more than 10,000 peacekeepers from 50 countries under UNIFIL, under the Security Council. India is the third largest contributor to the force with 903 soldiers. According to defence officials, the Indian Battalion has no presence at Ramyah.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 10

IDF Tanks Destroy UNIFIL Facility's Main Gate in South Lebanon

1. **Incident Overview**:
   - **Date & Location**: On Sunday, **Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) tanks** destroyed the main gate of a **United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)** facility in **Ramyah**, South Lebanon.
   - **Attack Frequency**: This is the **fourth consecutive day** that UNIFIL forces have come under attack.
2. **Impact on Peacekeepers**:
   - **Health Effects**: 15 UN peacekeepers suffered **skin irritation and gastrointestinal reactions** after **smoke** from nearby fire entered the camp.
   - **Logistics Disruption**: The IDF also blocked a critical UNIFIL **logistical movement** on Saturday, preventing necessary operations.

3. **Israeli Prime Minister's Appeal**:

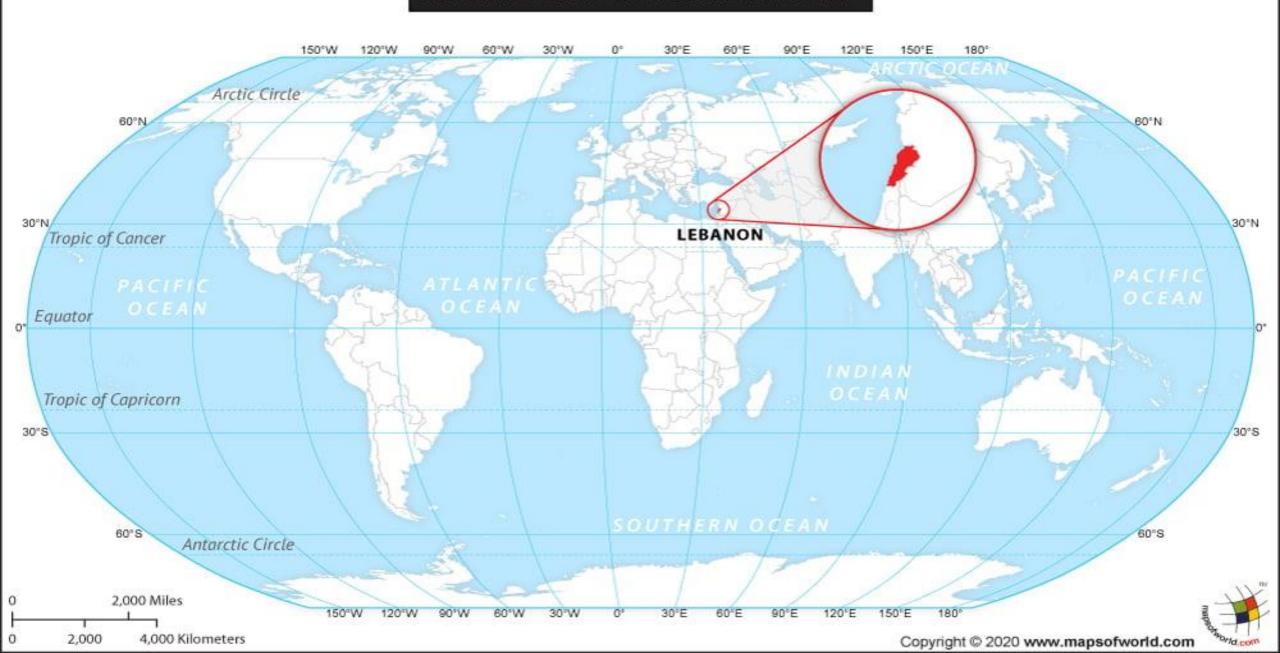
    - **Netanyahu's Message**: Israeli PM **Benjamin Netanyahu** appealed to **UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres** to **withdraw UNIFIL** from areas controlled by **Hezbollah** to prevent harm to peacekeepers and Israeli soldiers.
    - He emphasized that peacekeepers were being turned into "**hostages of Hezbollah**" and urged immediate action to avoid further risks.

4. **IDF Justification**:

    - **Crossing the Blue Line**: Early Sunday, IDF soldiers crossed the **Blue Line** into Lebanon. At around 4:30 a.m., **IDF Merkava tanks** destroyed the UNIFIL gate and forcibly entered the position.

5. **UNIFIL's Response**:
    - **Violation of International Law**: UNIFIL labeled the IDF's action as a "**flagrant violation**" of international law and **UN Security Council Resolution 1701** (2006), which mandates the protection and freedom of movement for peacekeepers.
    - **International Concern**: A joint statement from **34 troop-contributing countries**, later endorsed by 6 more, including **India**, condemned the attacks and called for the protection of UNIFIL forces.
6. **UNIFIL Composition & Indian Contribution**:
    - **UNIFIL Forces**: Over **10,000 peacekeepers** from **50 countries** are part of the UNIFIL mission.
    - **India's Role**: India, the **third-largest contributor**, has **903 soldiers** in UNIFIL, though the **Indian Battalion** is not stationed at the Ramyah facility involved in the incident.

Cyprus
Mediterranean Sea
Beirut
Lebanon
Golan Heights
Syria
Israel
Palestine
West Bank
Jordan

LEBANON LOCATION MAP

What are the mandates of UN Peacekeeping operation?

- UN peace operations are deployed on the basis of mandates from the United Nations Security Council.

Role of Peacekeeping operations include

- Maintaining peace and security;
- Facilitate the political process, protect civilians;
- Assist in the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants;
- Support the organisation of elections;
- Protect and promote human rights;
- Assist in restoring the rule of law.

Countries Contributing The Most Troops To UN Peacekeeping

Bangladesh was contributing 7,233 soldiers to United Nations peacekeeping missions, the highest number of any country. Nepal followed with 6,251 troops, while India contributed just above 6,000 troops. All the top 20 contributors were countries in the Global South.

As of 31 December, 2022

Rank	Country	Troops	Rank	Country	Troops
1.	Bangladesh	7,233	21.	Zambia	946
2.	Nepal	6,251	21.	Niger	946
3.	India	6,043	22.	Mongolia	882
4.	Rwanda	5,927	23.	Italy	877
5.	Pakistan	4,331	24.	Malaysia	857
6.	Egypt	2,822	25.	Ethiopia	848
7.	Ghana	2,767	26.	Mauritania	795
8.	Indonesia	2,689	27.	Malawi	788
9.	Senegal	2,444	28.	Burundi	769
10.	China	2,211	29.	Cambodia	762
11.	Morocco	1,718	30.	Guinea	731
12.	Tanzania	1,600	31.	Spain	682
13.	Chad	1,448	32.	Uganda	661
14.	Cameroon	1,109	33.	Germany	660
15.	Togo	1,104	34.	Jordan	651
16.	South Africa	1,071	35.	France	620
17.	Uruguay	1,065	36.	Sri Lanka	590
18.	Tunisia	974	37.	South Korea	546
19.	Côte d'Ivoire	956	38.	Ireland	493
20.	Burkina Faso	953	39.	United Kingdom	447

INDIA
States and Union Territories
INDIA FLAG
TAJIKISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA (TIBET)
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BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR (BURMA)
SRI LANKA
LADAKH
Leh
Srinagar
JAMMU & KASHMIR
Jammu
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
CHANDIGARH
Dehradun
UTTARAKHAND
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UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
SIKKIM
Gangtok
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
Dispur
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Agartala
TRIPURA
Aizawl
MIZORAM
BIHAR
Patna
JHARKHAND
Ranchi
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Kolkata
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ODISHA
Bhubaneswar
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Daman
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State/UT Boundary
Country Capital
State/UT Capital
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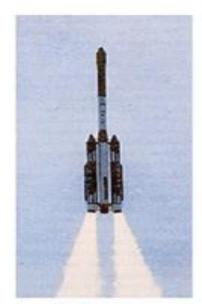
Returned to sender

SpaceX's mega rocket booster returns to the launch pad to be captured during a test flight on Sunday, in Boca Chica, Texas. AP

ISRO
VS
SpaceX
PSLV
C40
INDIA
NEXT

SLV-3

Lift off wt.: 17 T
Total Ht. : 23 m
P/L (LEO): 45 kg
Payload Mass
Ratio:0.27 (LEO)
10th Aug. 1979

ASLV

Lift off wt.: 39 T
Total Ht. : 23.5m
P/L (LEO):150 kg
Payload Mass
Ratio: 0.35 (LEO)
24th Mar. 1987

PSLV

Lift off wt.: 295 T
Total Ht. : 44 m
P/L (GTO):1.0 T
Payload Mass
Ratio: 0.33(GTO)
20th Sept. 1993

GSLV mk-II

Lift off wt.:400 T
Total Ht. : 49 m
P/L (GTO): 2.0 T
Payload Mass
Ratio:0.49 (GTO)
18th Apr. 2001

GSLV mk-III

Lift off wt.: 629 T
Total Ht. : 4 2 m
P/L (GTO): 4.5 T
Payload Mass
Ratio:0.72(GTO)
05th June. 2017

SLV-3

ASLV

SSLV

PSLV

LVM3

HRLV

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States and Union Territories
INDIA FLAG
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PAKISTAN
CHINA (TIBET)
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR (BURMA)
SRI LANKA
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Leh
Srinagar
JAMMU & KASHMIR
Jammu
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
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Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
SIKKIM
Gangtok
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
Dispur
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
BIHAR
Patna
Agartala
TRIPURA
Aizawl
MIZORAM
JHARKHAND
Ranchi
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PUDUCHERRY
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
Karaikal (Puducherry)
Palk Strait
Thiruvananthapuram
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
International Boundary
State/UT Boundary
Country Capital
State/UT Capital
Map not to Scale
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Bishnoi gang likely behind murder of Mumbai NCP leader, says police officer

Abhinay Deshpande
MUMBAI

Hours after jailed gangster Lawrence Bishnoi's gang took responsibility for the assassination of former Maharashtra Minister Baba Siddique, a leader of the Ajit Pawar-led Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), sources in the Mumbai Police have confirmed its alleged involvement.

Siddique was shot dead by three persons ahead of the Assembly election in the State. Gurmail Baljit Singh (23) from Haryana and another accused from Uttar Pradesh were presented before a court here on Sunday. Mr. Singh has been remanded in police custody till October 21. The age of the other accused remains disputed, prompting the court to order an ossification test to verify his claims of being a minor.

The police said that one Pravin Lonkar had been ar-

Police personnel escort one of the accused in the killing of Baba Siddique to a court in Mumbai on Sunday. ANI

the shooters whom the police managed to track down till Panvel, while Mr. Akhtar allegedly received the contract to kill Siddique.

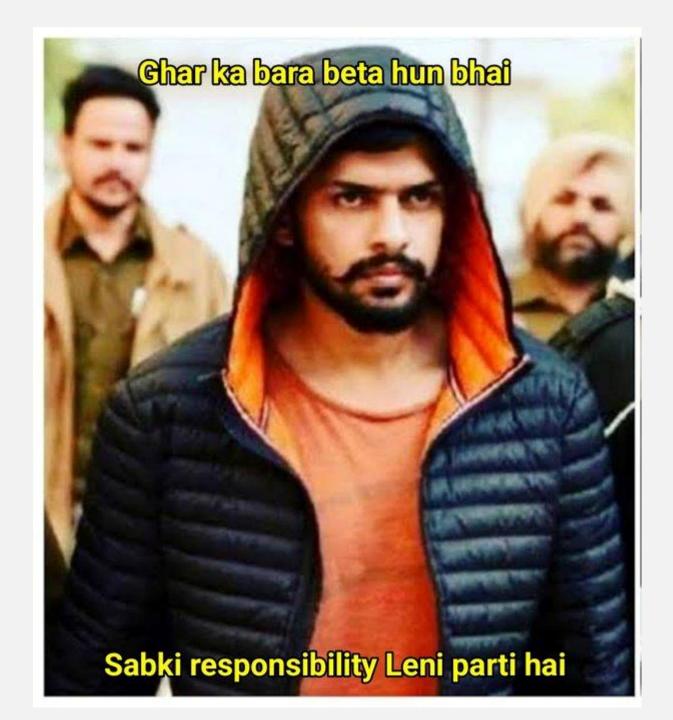
Mr. Siddique was ambushed by three men near the office of his son and MLA, Zeeshan Siddique, in

Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis said the police had found some leads in connection with the assassination.

Different angles

Mr. Fadnavis, who holds the Home portfolio, stated that different angles were

Ghar ka bara beta hun bhai

Sabki responsibility Leni parti hai

1. **Assassination and Investigation**:
    - Former Maharashtra Minister **Baba Siddique** was shot dead ahead of the upcoming Assembly election.
    - The **Lawrence Bishnoi gang** claimed responsibility for the assassination via a social media post, and **Mumbai Police** confirmed the gang's involvement after an investigation.
    - Two suspects, **Gurmail Baljit Singh** (23) from Haryana and another accused from Uttar Pradesh, have been arrested. **Singh** has been remanded to police custody until October 21.
2. **Accused and Arrests**:
    - **Pravin Lonkar** was arrested in Pune and identified as a key conspirator who recruited the shooters.

- The suspects had been monitoring Siddique's movements for three months.

3. **Legal and Investigation Developments**:

   - The age of one accused remains in dispute, leading to an **ossification test** to verify if he is a minor.
   - **15 police teams** have been deployed across Maharashtra to trace individuals who provided logistical support.

4. **Security Measures**:

   - Siddique had **non-categorized security**, with three police constables assigned to him, rotating in shifts. At the time of the attack, only one officer was present.

5. **Motives Behind the Murder**:
    - The police are probing potential motives, including:
        - **Political rivalry** related to the upcoming Maharashtra Assembly election.
        - **Business rivalry**, possibly linked to a **slum rehabilitation project**.
        - The possibility of a **contract killing**.
6. **Political Reactions**:
    - **Sharad Pawar**, NCP (SP) supremo, demanded government accountability and called for the resignation of the state government, criticizing its handling of the situation.
    - **Deputy CM Devendra Fadnavis** responded by confirming that the police had found leads but refrained from disclosing further details.

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Aizawl
MIZORAM
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
Raipur
CHHATTISGARH
ODISHA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
Daman
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU
MAHARASHTRA
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TELANGANA
Hyderabad
Amaravati
Yanam (Puducherry)
ARABIAN SEA
Panaji
GOA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Bengaluru
Chennai
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Imp News

Delhi govt. hikes funds for MLAs to ₹15 crore months before Assembly election

MLALAD Fund

- **MLA Local Area Development (MLALAD)** fund allows Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) to allocate funds for development works within their respective constituencies.

- **Purpose:** These funds are meant to address local needs, promote infrastructure development, and enhance the quality of life for residents.

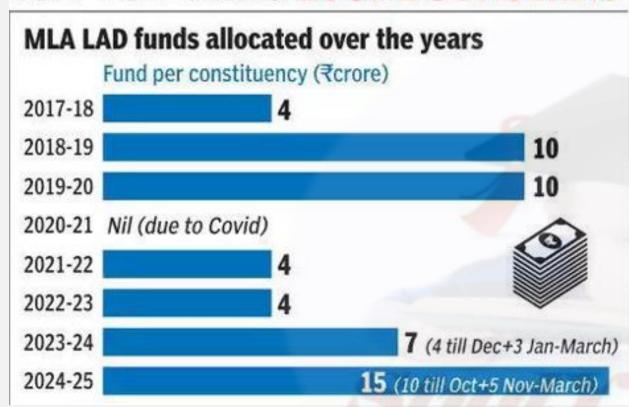
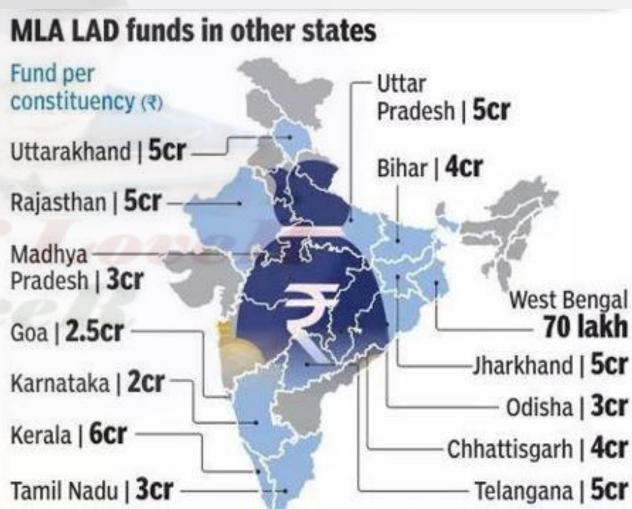
- They are issued to **MLAs for local development** such as repairing roads, and streetlights, developing parks, and laying sewer lines in colonies.

MLALAD Fund

- **Process:** Each MLA has the choice to suggest to the Deputy Commissioner of his/her district, to the extent of allocations given from year to year, to be taken up by his/her constituency.

- **The amount provided** under MLALAD Scheme is released in the form of Grant-in-aid for utilisation by the districts or local authorities.

- The unspent amount from the **MLALAD fund** does not lapse and is allocated to the MLA in the next financial year.

KEY TO FIXING LOCAL CONCERNS

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

- MPLADS is a scheme formulated by Government of India on 23 December 1993
- Initially, this scheme was administered by Ministry of Rural Development.
- Later, in October 1994, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) has been looking into its working.
- **Launched by (prime minister)**: P. V. Narasimha Rao
- Rajya Sabha MP can choose any District in his/her **State of Election**
- Nominated Members of the **Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha** may also select works for implementation in **one or more districts, anywhere in the country**.
- **MPs can also recommend work of upto Rs. 25 lakhs per** year outside their constituency or state of election to **promote national unity, harmony and fraternity**.

Central Sector Scheme.

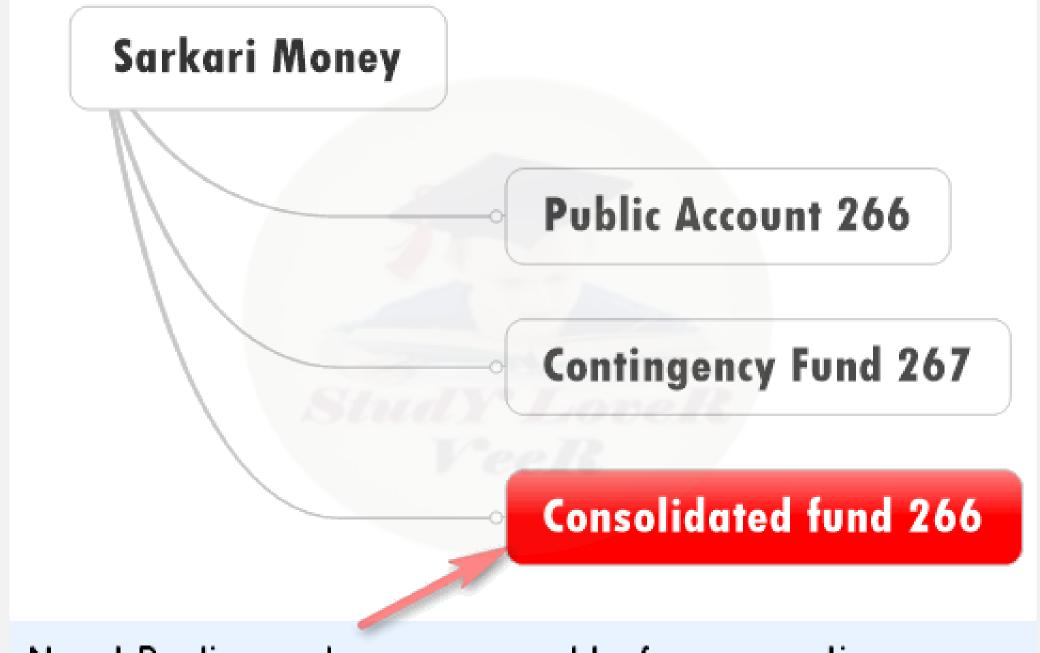
- ✓ **Rs. 5 lakh in 1993-94**
- ✓ **Rs. 2 crore in 1998-99**
- ✓ **Each MP is allocated Rs. 5 crore per year since 2011-12**

- ➢ MoSPI disburses funds to **district authorities, not directly to MPs**.
- ➢ Funds are **non-lapsable in nature**
- ➢ **Top-5 states with highest utilisation-to-released fund ratio** are Telangana (101.42%), Sikkim (100.89%), Chhattisgarh (99.6%), Kerala (99.3%) and West Bengal (98.65%).
- ➢ The **Bottom-5 states are** Uttarakhand (87.22%), Tripura (88.46%), Jharkhand (88.93%), Rajasthan (90.16%) and Odisha (90.54%).
- ➢ MPLADS funds happened in sectors: **'railways, roads, pathways and bridges' (43%) and 'Other public activities' (23%)**
- ➢ **Education, health, water and sanitation** sectors received less funding.

Consolidated Fund of India

- All revenues received by the Government by way of taxes like Income Tax, Central Excise, Customs and other receipts flowing to the Government in connection with the conduct of Government business are credited into the Consolidated Fund.

- Similarly, all loans raised by the Government by issue of Public notifications, treasury bills (internal debt) and loans obtained from foreign governments and international institutions (external debt) are credited into this fund.

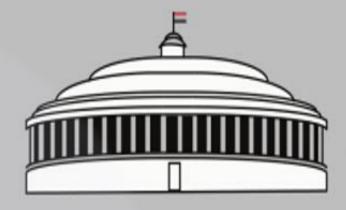
- All expenditure of the government is incurred from this fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorization from the Parliament.

Need Parliamentary approval before spending

How does MPLADS work?

Members of Parliament

- recommend works based on local needs of the selected constituency

District Authorities (District Collectors)

- sanction eligible works
- select implementing agency
- responsible for implementation

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) : Central Government

- formulates MPLADS Policy
- Releases ₹ 5 crore anually, in installments of ₹ 2.5 crore, directly to District Authority
- establishes monitoring mechanisms

Completed and Ongoing works listed at DA's office and on www.mplads.gov.in

Citizens can file RTI to know about status of works and funds

Question

Consider the following statements regarding the MLALAD fund.

1. It allows MLAs to allocate funds for development works within their respective constituencies.
2. The unspent amount from the MLALAD fund lapses at the end of each financial year.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?

a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None of the Above

MLALAD फंड के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें।

1. यह विधायकों को अपने-अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्यों के लिए धन आवंटित करने की अनुमति देता है।
2. MLALAD फंड से खर्च न की गई राशि प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत में समाप्त हो जाती है।

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

a) केवल 1
b) केवल 2
c) दोनों 1 और 2
d) इनमे से कोई भी नहीं

ANSWER - A

MLALAD Fund

- MLA Local Area Development (MLALAD) fund allows Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) to allocate funds for development works within their respective constituencies.
- Purpose: These funds are meant to address local needs, promote infrastructure development, and enhance the quality of life for residents.
- They are issued to MLAs for local development such as repairing roads, and streetlights, developing parks, and laying sewer lines in colonies.
- Process: Each MLA has the choice to suggest to the Deputy Commissioner of his/her district, to the extent of allocations given from year to year, to be taken up by his/her constituency.
- The amount provided under MLALAD Scheme is released in the form of Grant-in-aid for utilisation by the districts or local authorities.
- The unspent amount from the MLALAD fund does not lapse and is allocated to the MLA in the next financial year. ***Hence, Statement 2 is not correct.***

3. संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (MPLADS) के अन्तर्गत निधियों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं ?

1. MPLADS निधियाँ टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों जैसे स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आदि की भौतिक आधारभूत संरचनाओं के निर्माण में ही प्रयुक्त हो सकती हैं ।
2. प्रत्येक सांसद की निधि का एक निश्चित अंश अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति जनसंख्या के लाभार्थ प्रयुक्त होना आवश्यक है ।
3. MPLADS निधियाँ वार्षिक आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं और अप्रयुक्त निधि को अगले वर्ष के लिए अग्रेनीत नहीं किया जा सकता ।
4. कार्यान्वित हो रहे सभी कार्यों में से कम-से-कम 10% कार्यों का जिला प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रति वर्ष निरीक्षण अनिवार्य है ।

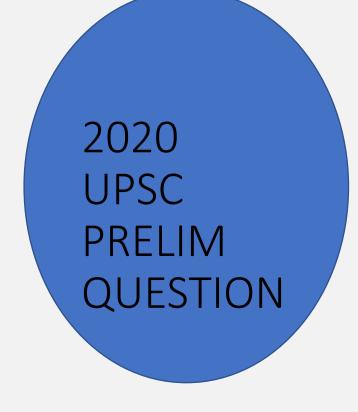
नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए :

(a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 3 और 4
(c) केवल 1, 2 और 3
(d) केवल 1, 2 और 4

3. With reference to the funds under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), which of the following statements are correct ?

1. MPLADS funds must be used to create durable assets like physical infrastructure for health, education, etc.
2. A specified portion of each MP's fund must benefit SC/ST populations.
3. MPLADS funds are sanctioned on yearly basis and the unused funds cannot be carried forward to the next year.
4. The district authority must inspect at least 10% of all works under implementation every year.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

ANSWER - D

Jumbo steps

Set for reopening: With the elephant safari scheduled to reopen shortly for the tourist season at Kaziranga National Park, the pachyderms are being taken to a forest camp in the park's Bagori range in Assam. RITU RAJ KONWAR

Kaziranga National Park

- A prestigious national park of India situated in the northeastern part of the country in the district of Golaghat and Nagoan in the state of **Assam.**
- It was created in the year of **1904.**
- It was declared a National Park in **1974.**
- **It was declared a tiger reserve in 2007.**
- Kaziranga was declared a **World Heritage Site by UNESCO** for its unique natural environment in the year of **1985.**

- The park has been identified as an **Important Bird Area** by the **Birdlife International Society** as it is home to various species of migrating and inhabitant birds.
- It is situated on the banks of the river **Brahmaputra.**
- It is majorly known for the **'big four'** species— **Rhino, Elephant, Royal Bengal tiger, and Asiatic water buffalo.**
- The **National Highway 37** passes through it.
- The **Diphlu River** runs through it.
- The landscape is marked by: **Tropical moist mixed deciduous forests** and **tropical semi-evergreen forests**, **tall grasses**, **open jungle**, and **short grasses** .

One -horned Rhino:

- The greater one-horned rhino (or “Indian rhino”) is the **largest** of the rhino species.
- It is found in **Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and India.**
- It is **Vulnerable** in the IUCN Red List and lies in **Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act**.
- **It is in Appendix I** of the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES):**
- India is home to over 85 % population. It is found in UP, West Bengal and Assam.
- **According to WWF** data from 2012, **Assam** has 91 % of the total Rhino in India which is mainly concentrated in **Kaziranga National Park**, and **Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary**. Others include **Manas Tiger Reserve, Orang Tiger Reserve** and **Laokhowa Reserved Forests**
- There are **five rhino species**:
    - Great One horned rhino- **Vulnerable** in the IUCN Red List.
    - White rhinos – near threatened in the IUCN Red List.
    - Black rhinos in Africa – **critically endangered** in the IUCN Red List.
    - Javan rhino- **Critically endangered** in IUCN Red List.
    - Sumatran rhinos- extinct.
- There are **three species of rhino in Asia—Greater one-horned** (Rhinoceros unicornis), **Javan and Sumatran.**
- Only the Great One-Horned Rhino is found in India.
- Also known as Indian rhino, it is the **largest of the rhino species.**

Question

Consider the following statements regarding Kaziranga National Park.

1. It was created in the year of 1904.
2. It was declared a National Park in 1974.
3. Kaziranga was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO for its unique natural environment in the year of 1985.
4. It is majorly known for the 'big four' species— Rhino, Elephant, Royal Bengal tiger, and Asiatic water buffalo.

How many statement/s given above is/are correct?

a) Only one statement
b) Only two statements
c) Only three statements
d) All of the Above

काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें।

1. इसे 1904 में बनाया गया था।
2. इसे 1974 में राष्ट्रीय उद्यान घोषित किया गया था।
3. काजीरंगा को 1985 में अपने अद्वितीय प्राकृतिक वातावरण के लिए यूनेस्को द्वारा विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित किया गया था।
4. यह मुख्य रूप से 'बड़ी चार' प्रजातियों- गैंडे, हाथी, रॉयल बंगाल टाइगर और एशियाई जल भैंस के लिए जाना जाता है।

ऊपर दिए गए कितने कथन सही हैं?

a) केवल एक कथन
b) केवल दो कथन
c) केवल तीन कथन
d) ऊपर के सभी

ANSWER - D

Kaziranga National Park

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- It was created in the year of 1904.
- It was declared a National Park in 1974.
- It was declared a tiger reserve in 2007.
- Kaziranga was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO for its unique natural environment in the year of 1985.
- The park has been identified as an Important Bird Area by the Birdlife International Society as it is home to various species of migrating and inhabitant birds.
- It is situated on the banks of the river Brahmaputra.
- It is majorly known for the 'big four' species— Rhino, Elephant, Royal Bengal tiger, and Asiatic water buffalo.
- The National Highway 37 passes through it.
- The Diphlu River runs through it.
- The landscape is marked by: Tropical moist mixed deciduous forests and tropical semi-evergreen forests, tall grasses, open jungle, and short grasses.

Hence, All Statements are correct.

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RAJASTHAN
SIKKIM
Gangtok
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
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Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Agartala
TRIPURA
Aizawl
MIZORAM
BIHAR
Patna
JHARKHAND
Ranchi
WEST BENGAL
Kolkata
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
Raipur
CHHATTISGARH
ODISHA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
Daman
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU
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Mumbai
TELANGANA
Hyderabad
Amaravati
Yanam (Puducherry)
ARABIAN SEA
Panaji
GOA
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
Bengaluru
Chennai
Mahe (Puducherry)
PUDUCHERRY
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti
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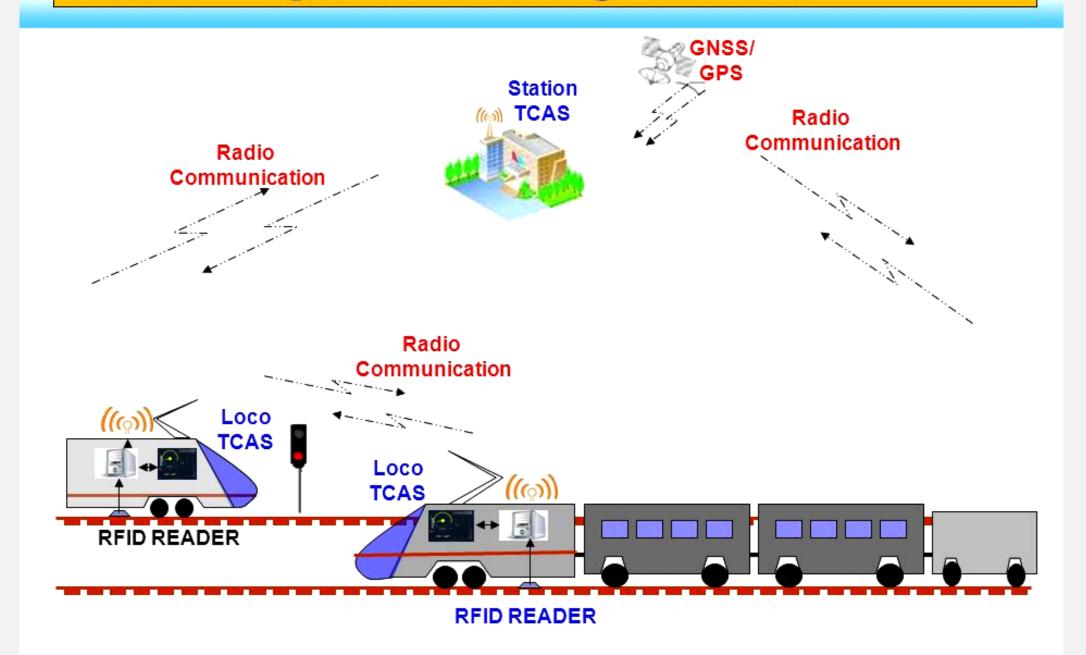
Take the gauntlet

‘Kavach’ implementation is a priority but will not be a silver bullet

On October 11, a passenger train collided with a stationary goods train fast enough for 13 bogies to overturn and one to catch ire, in Kavaraipettai near Chennai. No casualties vere reported although several people were inured. No deaths and swift post-event action vould have rendered this incident less significant f not for the recent spate of railway accidents ıcross zones, spotlighting the oft-precarious conlitions of trains, the infrastructure they need to ›perate, and the people and goods they tran-;port. In the Kavaraipettai incident, officials said he passenger train received a green signal to en-er the main line but it passed into the loop line, ear-ending the goods train. ‘Kavach’, the Indian Railways’ train protection system of choice, is de-;igned to avoid such incidents, and the govern-nent can install it across its entire network in a lecade with as little as 2% of its annual capex. Of :ourse the effects of its implementation will be-:ome clear in a similar span of time, not in a few nonths as some in the political class are demand-ng. This said, if the seemingly straightforward :auses – due to which a naive decision to reroute ı train can turn into the reason for a major accilent – are a sign of the precarity of the railway in-rastructure, ‘Kavach’ coverage plus overhauling :xisting signalling systems should be a national ›riority but cannot be considered a silver bullet.

The long-standing delay in improving safety :ould be symptomatic of shortfalls in multiple ıreas. For example, the staff of the Railways mat-er for safety, too. Recent media reports have re-/ealed deplorable working conditions for East Coast, Western, and Central Railways locomotive ›ilots, including 12-hour shifts, unhygienic rest-

TCAS - System configuration

❖ Kavach - Train Collision Avoidance System

❖ India's own automatic protection system, developed since 2012, initially named TCAS, later renamed Kavach (meaning "armour").

❖ Designed to help Indian Railways achieve zero accidents.

❖ Development:

❖ 1. Developed by the Research Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) with Indian industry collaboration.

❖ 2. South Central Railway facilitated trials for safety in train operations.

❖ Functioning:

❖ 1. Uses electronic and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) devices installed in locomotives, signalling systems, and tracks.

❖ 2. Enables communication between locomotives, signalling systems, and tracks using ultra-high radio frequencies to control train brakes and alert drivers.

❖ Features:

- ❖ 1. Automatic braking if the driver fails to control the train according to speed restrictions.
- ❖ 2. Prevents collisions between locomotives equipped with Kavach.
- ❖ 3. Assists in avoiding Signal Passing At Danger (SPAD) and over speeding.
- ❖ 4. SPAD: When a train passes a stop signal without authorization.
- ❖ 5. Provides support during adverse weather conditions, such as dense fog.
- ❖ 6. Certified with Safety Integrity Level 4 (SIL-4), with an error probability of one in 10,000 years.

❖ Additional Features:

- ❖ 1. Automatic braking to prevent overspeeding.
- ❖ 2. Auto whistling when approaching level crossing gates.
- ❖ 3. SOS messages during emergencies.
- ❖ 4. Centralized live monitoring of train movements through the Network Monitor System.

❖ Deployment Strategy:

❖ 1. Indian Railways planned to implement the Kavach system over 2,000 km during 2022-23.

❖ 2. Plans to cover approximately 34,000 km of the network with Kavach.

❖ Benefits:

❖ 1. Enhances safety for Indian Railways.

❖ 2. World's cheapest automatic train collision protection system, costing ₹50 lakh per kilometre compared to ₹2 crore worldwide.

❖ 3. Opens avenues for exporting this indigenous technology for railways.

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Agartala
TRIPURA
Aizawl
MIZORAM
BIHAR
Patna
JHARKHAND
Ranchi
WEST BENGAL
Kolkata
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
Raipur
CHHATTISGARH
ODISHA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
Daman
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU
MAHARASHTRA
Mumbai
TELANGANA
Hyderabad
Amaravati
Yanam (Puducherry)
ARABIAN SEA
Panaji
GOA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Bengaluru
Chennai
Mahe (Puducherry)
PUDUCHERRY
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
Karaikal (Puducherry)
Palk Strait
Thiruvananthapuram
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Scuttling people's right to information

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The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, has been one of the most empowering laws for Indians. From exposing corruption in the delivery of basic rights to bringing to light the truth behind the opaque electoral bonds scheme, the law has been used by citizens to hold power to account. Therefore, it is no surprise that there is a severe backlash against both the legislation, which has just entered its 20th year, and those who use it.

Vacant posts

Governments are scuttling the RTI Act by not appointing information commissioners and allowing the commissions to crumble under the weight of mounting backlogs. A 2023-24 report of the Satark Nagrik Sangathan, a citizens group that campaigns for transparency in government functioning, shows that seven out of 29 information commissions were defunct for varying periods of time last year. The commission of Jharkhand has not been functional for over four years, while those of Tripura and Telangana have been defunct for three years and one and a half years, respectively.

Many information commissions were found to be functioning without an adequate number of information. They have wide-ranging powers, including the power of direct disclosure of information which the government finds inconvenient. It is because adequate information commissioners have not been appointed that more than 4 lakh appeals and complaints are pending in information commissions across India. The report shows that it would take more than a year for an appeal or complaint to be disposed in 14 commissions. A fresh appeal filed in Chhattisgarh or Bihar would be disposed only in 2029. While hearing a petition regarding vacancies in information commissions across India, in 2023, the Supreme Court noted that the failure to fill vacancies is leading to a situation where "the right to information which is recognised under an Act of Parliament becomes a dead letter."

Even when appointments are made, a majority of the appointees are either retired government officials or people who enjoy political patronage. They are often reluctant to act against violations of the transparency law. The report shows that commissions did not impose penalties in 95% of the cases where penalties could be imposed. This failure sends a the government brought amendments which dealt a blow to the autonomy of information commissions by empowering the Central government to determine the tenure, salaries, pensions and post-retirement entitlements of all information commissioners.

The Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, included an explicit provision to amend the RTI law to exempt all personal information from disclosure. The RTI Act of 2005 provided for protection of the privacy of individuals through section 8(1)(j). In order to invoke this section to deny personal information, at least one of the following grounds had to be proven: information sought had no relationship to any public activity or public interest; or information sought was such that it would cause unwarranted invasion of privacy, and the information officer was satisfied that there is no larger public interest that justified disclosure. The DPDP Act amended section 8(1)(j) to expand its purview and exempt all personal information from the ambit of the RTI Act. It also deleted a key provision in the law, which gave citizens a right to information at par with Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies.

1. **Importance of the RTI Act:**
    - The **RTI Act (2005)** is a pivotal law for citizens to **hold power accountable**. It has been instrumental in exposing **corruption** and bringing transparency in government schemes, including the **opaque electoral bonds scheme**.
    - It is seen as a tool that empowers citizens by enabling **transparency and accountability** in governance.
2. **Challenges Faced by the RTI Act:**
    - **Vacant Posts in Information Commissions:**
        - Governments are **stalling the implementation** of the RTI by not appointing enough **information commissioners**, leading to **backlogs** in cases.

- The **Central Information Commission** has **8 out of 11 posts vacant**, and it has been noted that citizens have had to approach courts to ensure appointments.

3. **Impact of Vacant Posts**:

- **Backlog of Appeals**: Over **4 lakh appeals and complaints** are pending in commissions across India.
- In some states, it takes **years** for cases to be addressed, with some appeals expected to be resolved only by **2029**.
- This delays justice, undermines the **effectiveness of the RTI Act**, and makes the right to information virtually inaccessible for many.

Threats to RTI Activists:

- According to **Transparency International India**, nearly **100 people** have been **killed** for using the RTI Act, and many others have faced **threats, assaults, and false cases**.
- Despite the **Whistleblowers Protection Act** passed in 2014, it remains unimplemented, offering little to no protection for those exposing corruption.

Significance of the RTI Act:

- The RTI Act has been vital in **redistributing power** within the democratic framework and transforming the relationship between the government and citizens.
- An erosion of the right to information is seen as an **erosion of democracy** itself, as it undermines the **citizen's ability to hold the government accountable**.

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Topic- Geography

Imp News

Uttarakhand: Woman drowns in Saryu river after dam gates opened 'without warning'

Sarayu River

- **Originates from Lake Mansarovar in the Himalayas** and is also known as the **Ghaghra and the Manas Nandini.**
- The Sarayu is the **largest tributary**of the **Sharda River**.
- The length of the river is**350 km.**
- Saryu is a major river draining the **Central Kumaon region** in the Indian state of Uttarakhand.
- It merges into the Sharada River at Pancheshwar at the India-Nepal border.
- The Saryu river **tributaries** on the **Right side are Gomti, pannar** Lohar **Left side Ramganga and Punger.**
- Sarayu flows through the cities of**Kapkot, Bageshwar and Seraghat** in the state of Uttarakhand.
- The famous city of**Ayodhya** in Uttar Pradesh is situated on the bank of the Sarayu river.
- The Sarayu River, revered in Hindu scriptures, is the lifeline of Ayodhya, offering a serene backdrop for spiritual rituals and contemplation.
- **Bhuni, Sup, and Khati**are some of the famous ghats **on this river's bank**
- **Temperate and sub-Tropical forests**cover the entire catchment area of the Sarayu River.

सरयू नदी

- हिमालय में मानसरोवर झील से निकलती है और इसे घाघरा और मानस नंदिनी के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- सरयू शारदा नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।
- नदी की लंबाई 350 किमी है।
- सरयू भारतीय राज्य उत्तराखंड में मध्य कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में बहने वाली एक प्रमुख नदी है।
- यह भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर पंचेश्वर में शारदा नदी में मिल जाती है।
- सरयू नदी की दाहिनी ओर सहायक नदियाँ गोमती, पन्नार लोहार और बाईं ओर रामगंगा और पुंगेर हैं।
- सरयू उत्तराखंड राज्य के कपकोट, बागेश्वर और सेराघाट शहरों से होकर बहती है।
- उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रसिद्ध शहर अयोध्या सरयू नदी के तट पर स्थित है।
- हिंदू धर्मग्रंथों में पूजनीय सरयू नदी अयोध्या की जीवन रेखा है, जो आध्यात्मिक अनुष्ठानों और चिंतन के लिए एक शांत पृष्ठभूमि प्रदान करती है।
- भूनी, सुप और खटिया इस नदी के तट पर स्थित कुछ प्रसिद्ध घाट हैं
- सरयू नदी के पूरे जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में समशीतोष्ण और उपोष्णकटिबंधीय वन हैं।

Sarayu River

Saryu Nahar National Project

- The Project involves the interlinking of five rivers – Ghaghara, Saryu, Rapti, Banganga and Rohini to ensure optimum usage of water resources of the region.
- It will benefit nine districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh namely – Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Gonda, Siddharthnagar, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Gorakhpur and Maharajganj.
- The sub canals with a length of 6,600km have been linked to the 318km main canal.
- The work on the project started in 1978 but due to lack of continuity, it got delayed and was not completed even after nearly four decades.

सरयू नदी

सरयू नहर राष्ट्रीय परियोजना

- ❖ इस परियोजना में पांच नदियों - घाघरा, सरयू, राप्ती, बाणगंगा और रोहिणी को आपस में जोड़ा जाएगा ताकि क्षेत्र के जल संसाधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

- ❖ इससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के नौ जिलों - बहराइच, श्रावस्ती, बलरामपुर, गोंडा, सिद्धार्थनगर, बस्ती, संत कबीर नगर, गोरखपुर और महाराजगंज को लाभ मिलेगा।

- ❖ 6,600 किलोमीटर लंबी उप नहरों को 318 किलोमीटर लंबी मुख्य नहर से जोड़ा गया है।

- ❖ इस परियोजना पर काम 1978 में शुरू हुआ था लेकिन निरंतरता की कमी के कारण इसमें देरी हुई और लगभग चार दशक बाद भी यह पूरा नहीं हो सका।

UTTAR PRADESH
PHYSICAL MAP
N
HARYANA
UTTRAKHAND
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
JHARKHAND
LEGEND
International Boundary
State Boundary
Rivers
Physical Altitude Scale
900 m
600
300
150
0
m=metres
Hindan
Ramganga
Rohilkhand Plains
Gomti
Sharda
Ganga River
Gangetic Plains
Sarjupar Plain
Ganga Yamuna Doab
Hardoi Branch
Rapti
Yamuna
Kanpur Branch
Avadh Plains
Chillua Tal
Gandak
Etawah Branch
Ghagra
Chambal
Ganga
Gomati Plain
Jalaun Plain
Purabiya Plain
Hamirpur Plain
Yamuna
Gangapar Plains
Ganga
Bundelkhand Uplands
Banda Plain
Vindhyachal Range
Betwa
Mirzapur Hills
Ken River
Vindhyan Scraplands
Son
Kaimur Hills
Dhasan
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Question

Sarayu river is a tributary of which river?

a) Pindar
b) Bhagirathi
c) Tons
d) Sharda

सरयू नदी किस नदी की सहायक नदी है?

a) पिंडर
b) भागीरथी
c) टोंस
d) शारदा

ANSWER - D

Sarayu River

- Originates from Lake Mansarovar in the Himalayas and is also known as the Ghaghra and the Manas Nandini.
- The Sarayu is the largest tributaryof the Sharda River.
- The length of the river is350 km.
- Saryu is a major river draining the Central Kumaon region in the Indian state of Uttarakhand.
- It merges into the Sharada River at Pancheshwar at the India-Nepal border. ***Hence, Option 4 is correct.***
- The Saryu river tributaries on the Right side are Gomti, pannar Lohar Left side Ramganga and Punger.
- Sarayu flows through the cities ofKapkot, Bageshwar and Seraghat in the state of Uttarakhand.
- The famous city ofAyodhya in Uttar Pradesh is situated on the bank of the Sarayu river.
- The Sarayu River, revered in Hindu scriptures, is the lifeline of Ayodhya, offering a serene backdrop for spiritual rituals and contemplation.
- Bhuni, Sup, and Khatiare some of the famous ghats on this river's bank
- Temperate and sub-Tropical forestscover the entire catchment area of the Sarayu River.

ANSWER - D

सरयू नदी

- हिमालय में मानसरोवर झील से निकलती है और इसे घाघरा और मानस नंदिनी के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
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- यह भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर पंचेश्वर में शारदा नदी में मिल जाती है। ***इसलिए, विकल्प 4 सही है।***
- सरयू नदी की दाईं ओर की सहायक नदियाँ गोमती, पन्नार लोहार और बाईं ओर रामगंगा और पुंगेर हैं।
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Itanagar
Dispur
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
BIHAR
Patna
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Ranchi
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Country Capital
State/UT Capital
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Thar Desert
Aravalli
Garo
Khasi
Chota Nagpur
Vindhyas
Satpuras
Rann of Kutch
Sundarbans
Deccan Plateau
Western Ghats
Eastern Ghats
Lakshadweep Is.
Nilgiris
Andaman and Nicobar Is.
Cardamom Hills

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One Liner Current Affairs

- ❖ No Change in Rules for Sale of Emergency Contraceptive Pills.
- ❖ Defence Minister Rajnath Singh Inaugurates 75 BRO Infrastructure Projects.
- ❖ Income Tax Department Collects Over ₹13.57 Lakh Crore in Direct Taxes for FY 2024-25.
- ❖ China pledges to significantly increase debt to revive economy.
- ❖ Harmanpreet Kaur Sets New National Record in 76 kg Women’s Category at IWLF National Weightlifting Championships.

एक पंक्ति में समसामयिक समाचार

- आपातकालीन गर्भनिरोधक गोलियों की बिक्री के नियमों में कोई बदलाव नहीं।
- रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह ने 75 बीआरओ इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया।
- आयकर विभाग ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए प्रत्यक्ष करों में ₹13.57 लाख करोड़ से अधिक एकत्र किए।
- चीन ने अर्थव्यवस्था को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए ऋण में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि करने का संकल्प लिया।
- हरमनप्रीत कौर ने IWLF राष्ट्रीय भारोत्तोलन चैंपियनशिप में 76 किलोग्राम महिला वर्ग में नया राष्ट्रीय रिकॉर्ड बनाया।

VOCABULARY / शब्दावल

WORD	MEANING AND SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Polymath (noun) बहुश्रुत (संज्ञा)	a person of wide-ranging knowledge or learning. व्यापक ज्ञान या शिक्षा वाला व्यक्ति। polyhistor, Renaissance man, brainiac **Sentence:** Miller is a brilliant polymath and he has trounced his rivals by thinking differently.	ignoramus, illiterate, know-nothing
Laureate (noun) पुरस्कार विजेता (संज्ञा)	a person who is honored with an award for outstanding creative or intellectual achievement. वह व्यक्ति जिसे उत्कृष्ट रचनात्मक या बौद्धिक उपलब्धि के लिए पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया जाता है। acclaim, applaud, cheer **Sentence:** John Dryden was appointed the first Poet Laureate.	discredit, disgrace, dishonor
Escalation (noun) वृद्धि (संज्ञा)	a rapid increase; a rise. तीव्र वृद्धि; वृद्धि। rapid increase, rise, hike **Sentence:** A further escalation of the crisis now seems inevitable.	Decrease, reduction
Sacked (verb) बर्खास्त (क्रिया)	dismiss from employment. नौकरी से बर्खास्त करना। dismiss, throw out, let go **Sentence:** Any official found to be involved would be sacked on the spot.	hire, take on, recruited
Cinch (noun) आसान काम (संज्ञा)	an extremely easy task. एक बेहद आसान काम। easy, uncomplicated, not difficult **Sentence:** This dish is a cinch to make.	challenging, complicated, difficult

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Today The Hindu Answers 👇 👇

🔵 Person in news - Omar Abdullah
👉 It is an Indian politician and the chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

🌿 He had previously served as the chief minister between 2009 and 2014 and is the current vice president of Jammu and Kashmir National Conference since 2009.

🌿 Omar is also former member of parliament, Lok Sabha between 1998 to 2009 for Srinagar.

🔵 High court in India
📌 25 High Courts - India
📌 Calcutta High Court, established in 1862 - oldest High Court.
📌 newest High Courts- telengana and Andra Pradesh High court (2019)
📌 Bombay, Madras and Calcutta High Courts - 3 Chartered High Courts in India.
📌 Union Territories - Delhi, J&K and Ladakh - have their own High court.
📌 Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland - does not have its own high court.
📌 smallest High court -Sikkim High Court
📌 Largest High court - Allahabad High court
📌 Chief Justice of a High Court - appoint by president
📌 High court -Article 23

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